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dition under pressure, before mailing. While any convenient means for accomplishing this result may be employed, the following procedure is recommended: Select a flowering or fruiting branch, as the case may be, which, when passed, shall not exceed sixteen inches in length by ten inches in width. If the plant be an herb two or three feet high, it may be doubled to bring it within these measurements. If it possess root leaves, some of these should be included. Lay the specimen flat in a fold of newspaper and place this in a pile of newspapers, carpet felting, or some other form of paper which readily absorbs moisture, and place the pile in a dry place under a pressure of about twenty to thirty pounds, sufficient to keep the leaves from wrinkling as they dry. If a number of specimens are pressed at the same time, each is to be separated from the other by three or four folded newspapers or an equivalent in other kinds of paper.

In twelve to twenty-four hours these papers will be found saturated with the absorbed moisture and the fold containing the specimen should be transferred to dry ones. This change should be repeated in from two to five days, according to the state of the weather, the place where the drying is done, the fleshiness of the specimens, etc. The best way to secure the desired pressure is by means of a pair of strong straps, though weights will do. The best place for drying is beside a hot kitchen range. When dry the specimens should be mailed between cardboards or some other light but stiff materials which will not bend in transit.

It is a most important matter that the name and address of the sender should be attached to the package and that the specimens, if more than one, should be numbered, the sender retaining also specimens bearing the same number, to facilitate any correspondence which may follow. The Sub-Commission requests that, so far as practicable, all plants sent be represented by at least four specimens.

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Reviews.

Nomenclaturregeln für die Beamten des Königlichen Botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin. (Notizblatt. Konigl. Bot. Gart. 1: 245–250. 6 Je. 1897.)

The staff of the Royal Botanical Garden and Museum of Berlin have framed a set of rules for their guidance in nomenclature, and orthography of names, of which the following is a translation with annotations:

1. The principle of priority in the choice of names of genera

and species of plants is, in general, firmly maintained; the beginning of the establishment of priority is considered to be 1753-54.*

2. A generic name will, however, be allowed to fall, if it has not been in general use during fifty years from the date of its establishment. But if the name has been taken up in the elaboration of monographs, or in large floras, in following the "Laws of nomenclature of the year 1868," it shall remain in use by us.†

3. In order to obtain unity of form in the designations of groups of the vegetable kingdom, we will employ terminations as follows: The orders (Reihen) in *ales*, the families in *aceae*, the subfamilies in *oideae*, the tribes in *eae*, the subtribes in *inae*; the terminations being appended to the root of the typical genus, thus Pandan(us)-ales; Rumex, Rumic(is)-oideae; Asclepias, Asclepiad-(is)-eae; Metastelma, Metastelmat(is)-inae; Madi(a)-inae. (Some exceptions, as Coniferae, Cruciferae, Umbelliferae, Palmae, etc., remain correct.)‡

4. Relative to the gender of generic names, we are guided, in the case of classical designations, by correct grammatical custom

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* Priority of publication is to be regarded as the fundamental principle of botanical nomenclature. (Canon I, Rochester Code.)

The botanical nomenclature of both genera and species is to begin with the publication of the first edition of Linnaeus's "Species Plantarum" in 1753. (Canon II, Rochester Code.)

The German procedure thus agrees with the American, except in the double date 1753-54; the advantage of the double date is certainly questionable, as it fixes no definite point of departure, and would lead to different interpretations and consequent nonuniformity. On the other hand, the selection of the first edition of Linnaeus' "Species Plantarum" as the starting point permits no uncertainty.

† The application of the ideas embodied in this paragraph would lead to great uncertainty in very many cases, and we do not believe that the Berlin botanists will long maintain them. How they can consistently decide on what is "general use," as compared with what we may term "special use," is more than we can imagine; and who is to determine what descriptive volume is a "monograph" or what flora a "large" one is equally difficult to understand; and how are they to determine in many cases, whether the author has or has not followed the Paris code of 1868? Or will calling a brochure a "monograph" make it one? But it is to be remembered that these rules have been framed for the special use of the Berlin botanists, and we shall be interested in observing the results.

‡ This is, we believe, the first serious attempt to unify group nomenclature, and we heartily approve it. That anything is to be gained in the end by admitting exceptions may be questioned.

as to later names and barbarisms we follow the "Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien." Alterations in endings or in the word itself are not, as a rule, approved. Notorious errors in those derived from personal names must, however, be removed; for example, *Rülingia* is to be written in place of *Rulingia* as used by the English and imported by us.*

5. Generic names, which have been remanded to synonymy are better not used again in an altered sense to designate a new genus, or a section, etc.†

6. Priority is to determine the choice of specific names, unless objections to their maintenance have been made in a monograph. If a species is transferred to another genus it must there retain its oldest specific name.‡

7. The author who first named the species even if under another genus must always remain knowable, and to this end his name (Zeichen = sign) is to be placed in a parenthesis before the name of the author who has effected its transfer to the new genus, thus *Pulsatilla pratensis* (L.) Mill = *Anemone pratensis* L. In case the author of a species has himself later transferred it to another genus the parenthesis will be omitted. (In continued works where the parenthesis has not been employed, this rule need not be followed.)§

8. As regards the methods of writing names of species the

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* "Notorious errors" are likely to be variously understood.

† The publication of a generic name or a binomial invalidates the use of the same name for any subsequently published genus or species respectively. (Canon IV, Rochester Code.)

In the rejection of generic homonyms the German rule is not as definite and exact as the American, and is thus the more likely to be inconsistently employed and variously understood. The German rules do not definitely refer to specific homomyms, though from the practice of some of the subscribers to them we infer that the matter is in mind.

‡ In the transfer of a species to a genus other than the one under which it was first published the original specific name is to be retained. (Canon III., Rochester Code, as amended at Madison.)

The German and American principles here agree, save the exception of objections made in "monographs." How many descriptions or how many pages constitute a "monograph?"

§ In the case of a species which has been transferred from one genus to another, the original author must always be cited in parenthesis, followed by the author of the new binomial. (Canon VIII., Rochester Code.)

practice of Linnaeus has been introduced into the Botanical Garden and Museum. This will still be maintained, and we therefore write all specific names with a small initial letter, except those derived from personal names and those which are substantives (generic names still or formerly in use); for example, *Ficus indica*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Brassica Napus*, *Solanum Dulcamara*, *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*, *Isachne Buttneri*, *Sabicea Henningsiana*.*

9. When generic or specific names are formed from proper names we add the letter *a* for the genus to such names ending in a vowel or in *r*, and *i* for the species, thus *Glazioua* (from Glaziou), *Bureaua* (from Bureau), *Schützea* (from Schütze), *Kernera* (from Kerner), also *Glazioui*, *Bureaui*, *Schützei*, *Kerneri;* if the name ends in *a* we change this vowel for euphony to *ae*, thus from Colla, *Collaea*; in all other cases we add *ia* or *ii* to the name, thus *Schützia* (from Schütz), *Schützii*, etc. This applies as well to names terminating in *us*, thus *Magnusia*, *Magnusii* (not *Magni*), *Hieronymusia*, *Hieronymusii* (not *Hieronymi*)*;* the adjective forms of proper names are formed in a corresponding manner, thus *Schützeana*, *Schütziana*, *Magnusiana*. To make a difference in the application of the genitive and adjective forms is not practicable at the present time.†

10. In forming compound Latin or Greek substantives or adjectives the connecting vowel between the roots is to be written *i* in Latin, *o* in Greek; we thus write *menthifolia*, not *menthaefolia*.‡

11. We recommend the avoidance of such combinations of names as produce tautology, as *Linaria Linaria* or *Elvasia elvasioides*; it is permitted to deviate from priority in the cases of such names which have arisen from gross geographical errors by the author, as, for example, *Asclepias syriaca* L. (which originated in

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* Specific or varietal names derived from persons or places, or used as the genitive of generic names or substantives, are to be printed with a capital initial letter. (Committee on Nomenclature, Botanical Club, A. A. A. S.)

The American rule calls for wider capitalization than the German. The matter is of little consequence as regards nomenclature; the increasing tendency to decapitalize all specific names seems to us, however, unfortunate.

† We infer from this that specific names such as *Schützei* and *Schützeana* would not be maintained in the same genus, and this is highly desirable.

‡ This will, we think, be generally approved.

the United States), *Leptopetalum mexicanum* Hook. & Arn. (from the Liu-kiu Islands).*

12. Hybrids are indicated by connecting the names of the parents by ×, the alphabetical order of the specific names being preserved, thus *Cirsium palustre* × *rivulare*. In the position of the names, no difference is made as to which is "father" and which "mother." We do not favor the binary nomenclature for hybrids.†

13. Manuscript names have under no circumstances a right of maintainance, even if they appear on printed labels of exsiccatae. This is also true of gardener's names and those of trade catalogues. The recognition of the species requires a printed description, which may, however, appear on an exsiccata label.‡

14. An author has no right to change a generic or specific name once given, except for very important reasons, such as those cited in rule no. 11.§

It is very interesting to remark how nearly, after long-continued discussion, the Berlin botanists have approximated the principles of the Rochester code. In fact, their rules for guidance include practically all the principles enunciated by the American botanists and zoölogists, and differ from them mainly in admitting exceptions; we believe that they will find in practice that the exceptions will give them more trouble than if they had not been allowed, and we confidently look to their abandonment.

N. L. B.

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*As to "duplicate binomials" (as *Catalpa Catalpa*), the German rule is put in the form of a recommendation, not as a fixed principle, and it may be remarked that they have been used by several of the monographers of the "Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien." The fact of their being tautological does not seem to us to be a good reason for abandoning them, and in such names as *Elvasia elvasioides*, who is to determine whether they are tautological or not? Again, the rejection of supposed or certainly misleading geographical names is open to many objections. A number of species bearing the names, *Canadense*, *Pennsylvanicum*, *Missouriense* do not occur in the Canada, Pennsylvania or Missouri of to-day, owing to changes of territorial extent. It would be as well to reject the name *Dioscorea villosa*, for example, because the plant is not villous, and there are many such cases. The recommendations are not conducive to uniform practice.

† We think this will meet with general approval.

‡ Publication of a species consists only (1) in the distribution of a printed description of the species named; (2) in the publishing of a binomial, with reference to a previously published species as a type (Canon II, Rochester Code).

§ Here again we note an unfortunate indefiniteness which is not conducive to stability.

A Text Book of General Lichenology. With descriptions and figures of the Genera occurring in the Northeastern United States. By Albert Schneider, M.S., M.D. Willard N. Clute & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. 1897.

There has been a demand for years for a text book on lichens and, though valuable contributions have been made from time to time, there has been no complete or general work. In Tuckerman's life-work we have a classic guide for the learned; but even the experts admit that the technical difficulties of the "General Synopsis" defeat its end, for the amateur student at least.

The well printed and copiously illustrated volume on the subject with Dr. Schneider has just brought out is far from popular, but it is clear, terse and to the point, and will prove a practical working hand book for those botanists or amateurs that desire to take up the study of these plants.

The historical sketch of the development of the study of lichenology is the best, we believe, that is to be obtained in English. From it one gathers a fair conception of the battles of hypotheses fought in the European laboratories for the past hundred years or so, and comes away with a clear idea of the most modern views upon symbiosis and the morphology and physiology of the lichens.

With reference to the author's idea that the spores are not reproductive organs, we fail to see that his arguments win his point; for the reason that a lichen spore does not develop a lichen is that it does not find a suitable host. In laboratory work characteristic growths of other forms of parasitic life cannot be obtained for similar reasons.

The teachings of Reinke are strong in the systematic part of the work, and due attention has been given to the algae.

The illustrations have been well drawn and, though somewhat schematic, are a valuable addition to the volume, which is in so many ways to be recommended as a practical text book.

S. E. J.